

PATENT SPECIFICATION



Convention Date (Germany): March 30, 1925.

249,881

Application Date (in United Kingdom): March 26, 1926. No. 8294/26.

Complete Accepted: Aug. 12, 1926

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION.

Improvements in or relating to Dust Aspirators.

We, SIEMENS - SCHUCKERTWERKE GESELLSCHAFT MIT BESCHRANKTER HAFTUNG, a German company, of Berlin-Siemensstadt, Germany, do hereby declare the nature of this invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, to be particularly described and ascertained in and by the following statement:—

10 When working with dust aspirators it is frequently desirable to be able to observe whether the aspirator is working properly or not, as generally speaking it cannot be seen at the first glance
15 whether, due probably to some leakages, no vacuum is being created so that the transmission of dust ceases or is, in any case, greatly reduced. Taking the dust aspirator to pieces and examining the
20 quantity of dust transmitted is frequently tedious and can also not be conducted in the room itself, as the dust contained in the receiver is easily stirred up into eddies and becomes distributed through
25 the room it is desired to clean. Now it has been proposed to insert in the suction pipe an intermediate member of transparent material, such as glass for example, so as to enable the stream of
30 dust and its composition to be observed. The intermediate members hitherto known, however, possess the drawback that the stream of dust flows through said intermediate member mostly at almost
35 full suction speed and, consequently, its composition can only be imperfectly recognised. Now the present invention shows an arrangement in which this drawback is obviated.

40 According to the invention the intermediate member consists of a substantially round casing in which the current of dust enters tangentially and leaves it again substantially at right angles to the
45 influx direction. Owing to the special shape of this intermediate member the dust upon its entrance is first of all

whirled round in a circle and then leaves the intermediate member through the discharge outlet provided preferably in the centre of the circle. The circular movement of the dust continues for a sufficient length of time so that its quantity and composition can be easily observed and the dust aspirator can be suitably adjusted so as to correspond thereto.

In Figures 1 and 2 of the accompanying drawings there is shown a constructional example of the invention. The intermediate member in this case consists of an ellipse shaped casing which in Figure 1 is shown in lateral and in Figure 2 in front elevation. As will furthermore be seen from the drawings the stream of dust passes tangentially into the casing and leaves it through a pipe, which is mounted on the upper part of the casing at a right angle in relation to the inlet aperture.

Having now particularly described and ascertained the nature of our said invention and in what manner the same is to be performed, we declare that what we claim is:—

1. A suction pipe for dust aspirators with an intermediate member of transparent material; characterised by the fact that the intermediate member consists of a substantially round casing into which the stream of dust enters tangentially and leaves approximately at right angles to the direction in which it enters.

2. A suction pipe for dust aspirators substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

Dated this 26th day of March, 1926.

HASELTINE, LAKE & Co.,
28, Southampton Buildings, London, England, and
15, Park Row, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.,
Agents for the Applicants.

Redhill: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office, by Love & Malcomson, Ltd.—1926.

[Price 1/-]

[This Drawing is a full-size reproduction of the Original]

Fig. 1

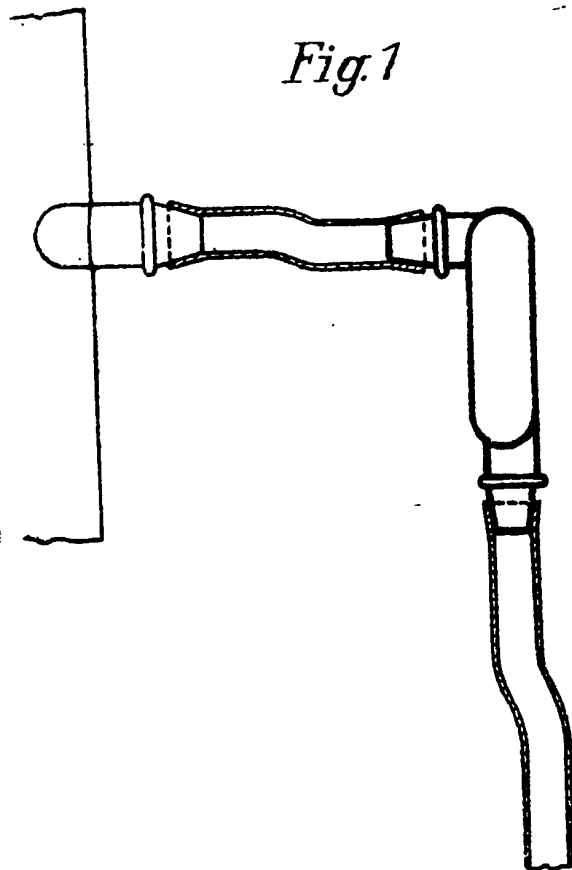


Fig. 2

